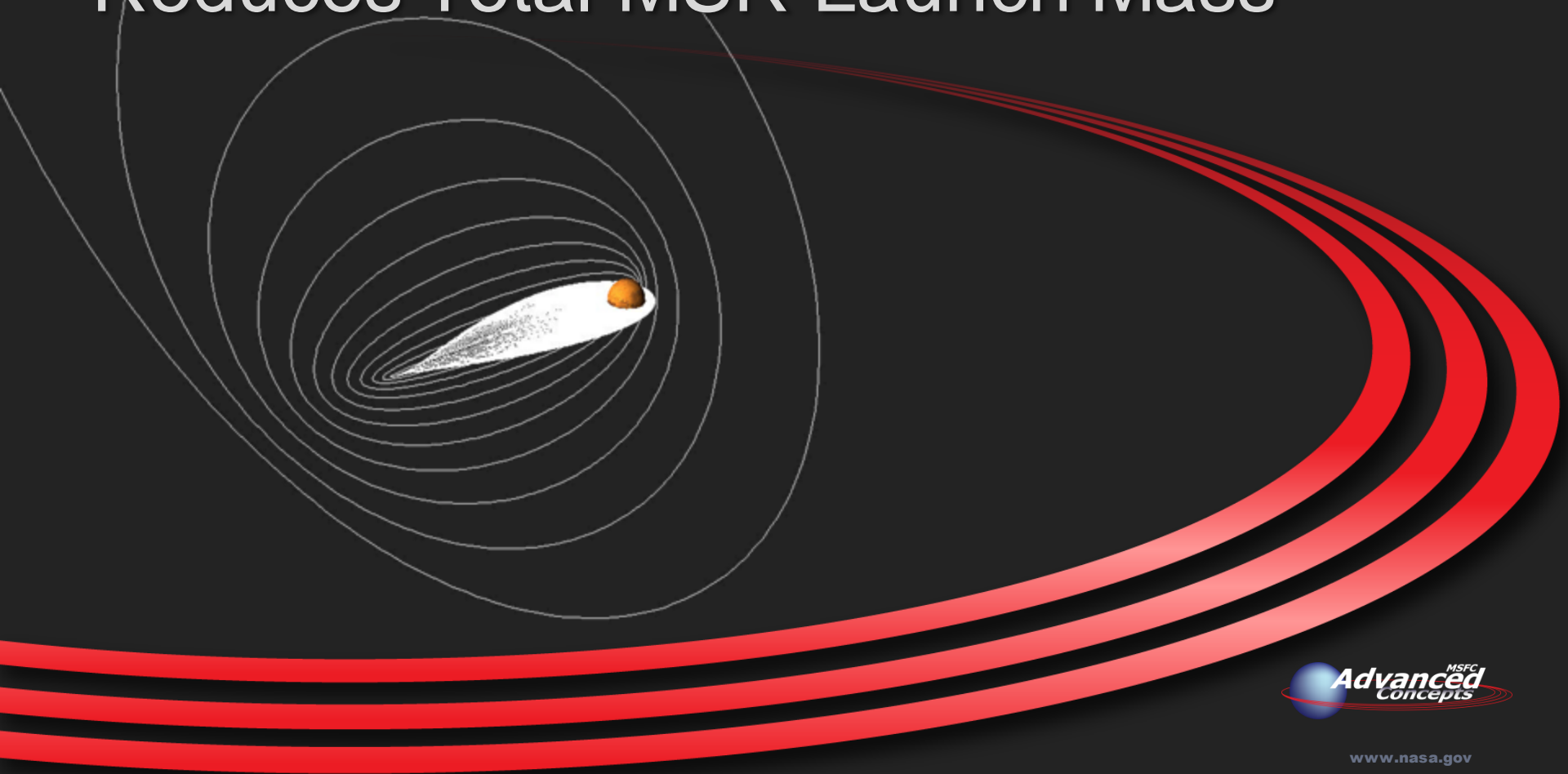




Using A Solar Sail to Significantly Reduces Total MSR Launch Mass



MSR From Decadal Survey Report

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Orbiter arrives ahead of lander with Mars Ascent Vehicle

- Orbiter provides observation of MAV lander EDL and comm. link post-landing

Orbiter is active participant in the orbital rendezvous and capture of the sample canister launched from Martian surface

Orbiter captures into highly elliptical Mars orbit and aerobrakes to 500 km circular

- Mars Orbit Insertion $\Delta V = 1090$ m/s
- Earth Return $\Delta V = 2000$ m/s

Orbiter uses 4 Hi-PAT 200 lbf bi-propellant thrusters

- Isp = 325 seconds / Chamber Pressure = 425 – 100 psia

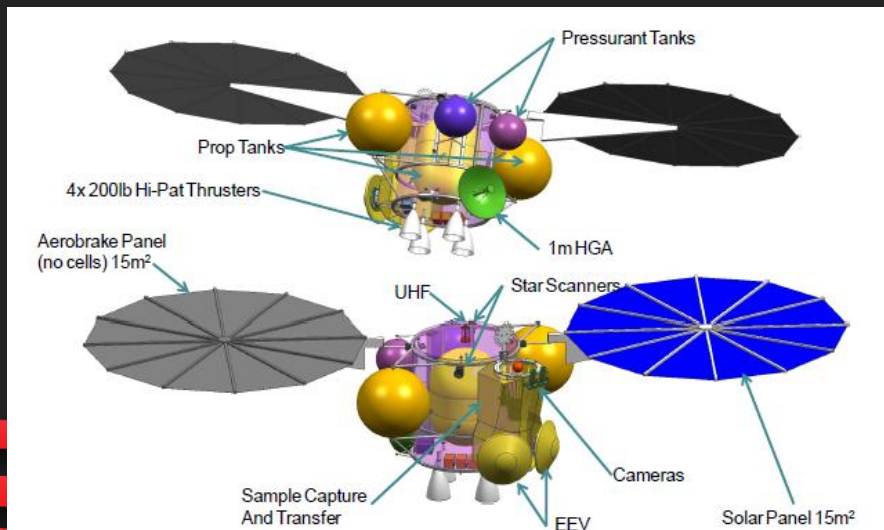
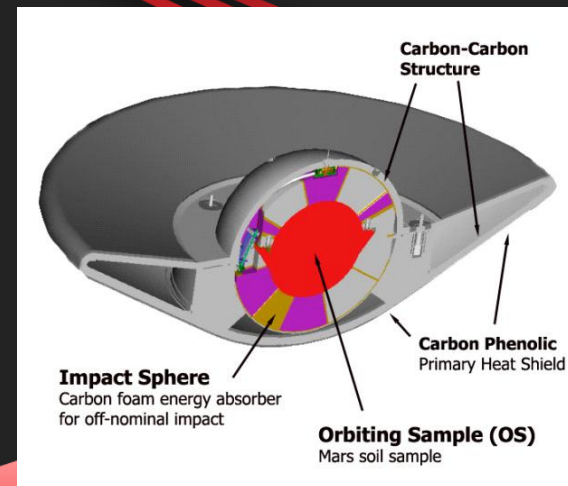


Figure 3-1 Preliminary Orbiter Configuration



Estimated MSR Savings with Solar Sail

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



	Baseline Case	Sail Return	Sail Capture & Return
Launch Mass	3270.9	2082.0	1384.1
Launch Vehicle Adapter	30	30	30
Orbiter Dry	913.7	831.2	761.8
Structures & mechanisms	339.2	339.2	339.2
Thermal control	35.6	35.6	35.6
Propulsion (dry mass)	171.9	89.4	20
Attitude control	35.1	35.1	35.1
Command & data handling	26.6	26.6	26.6
Telecommunications	32.9	32.9	32.9
Power	128.4	128.4	128.4
Cabling	42.9	42.9	42.9
System contingency	101.1	101.1	101.1
Orbiter Propellant	2279.9	673.5	45.0
Burned Propellant	2011.2	594.1	40.0
Reserve Propellant	268.7	79.4	5.0
Earth Entry Vehicle	47.3	47.3	47.3
Structures & mechanisms	23.6	23.6	23.6
Thermal control	0.6	0.6	0.6
Thermal Protection (TPS)	22.5	22.5	22.5
Range Beacons	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sensors & cables	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sail System (est)	0	500.0	500.0

Estimated Savings with Sail, continued

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

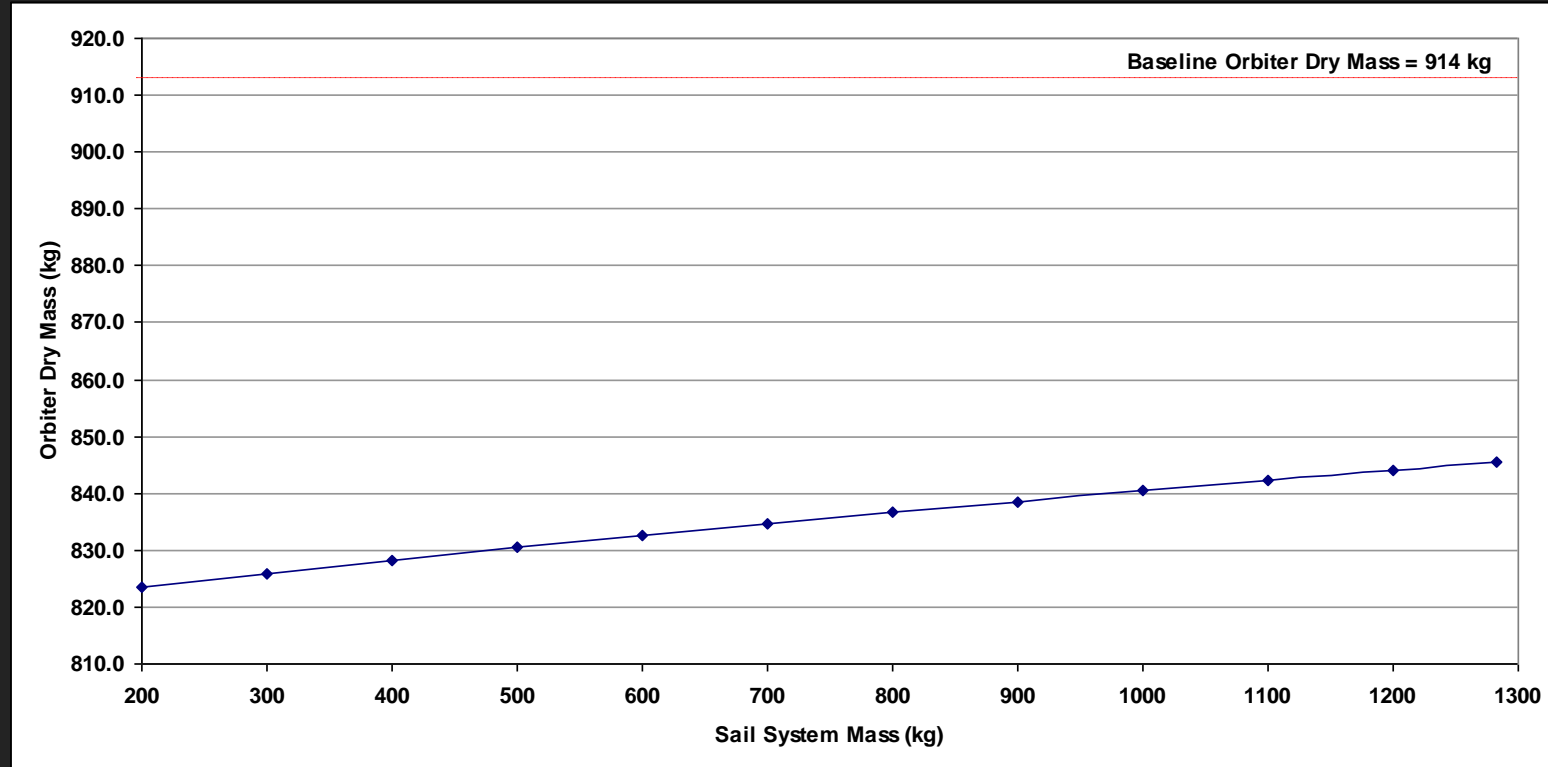


- **For Sail Return case, orbiter dry mass is dependent on sail system size**
 - Orbiter still performs the 1090 m/s MOI burn with the Hi-PAT thruster system
 - System was resized to account for smaller propellant load
- **For Sail Capture & Return case, orbiter still requires small RCS thruster system for rendezvous and capture of sample**
 - Propulsion system size provided is an educated guess with no supporting analysis
- Sail characteristic acceleration of $>0.48 \text{ mm s}^{-2}$ required for single revolution return trajectory; **100m square sail** requires **assembly loading of order 14 g/m^2** assuming **50 kg 'non-sail' mass**
 - Diminishing returns for higher performance sail
 - Mars escape in $\sim 1\frac{1}{4}$ years
 - Mars – Earth transfer in $\sim 1\frac{1}{2}$ years
 - Earth 'impact' < 3 years after sample launch
 - Earth 'impact' ~ 2 years (?) later than chemical mission
 - Ops cost trade...



Sail Return Case: Sail Mass Dependency

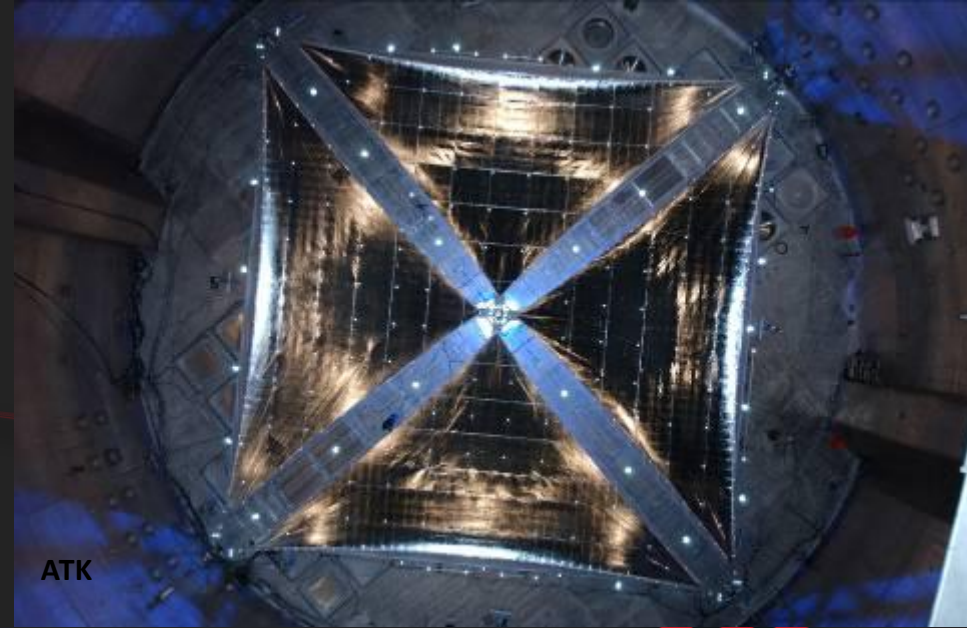
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- **Previous slide provided a point design for the 500 kg sail case**
 - Parametric analysis performed to provide spectrum of sail sizes ranging from 200 kg to the 1283 kg sail that brings launch mass back to baseline 3271 kg

Solar Sail Propulsion Technology

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

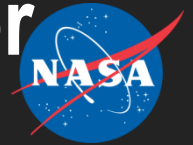


- Two parallel awards to design, fabricate, and test competing sail concepts for system level ground demonstration over from 2003 - 2005
 - Phase A Concept Study in 2003
 - 10 m system ground demonstrators were developed and tested in 2004.
 - *20 m system ground demonstrators designed, fabricated, and tested under thermal vacuum and flight conditions in 2005.*
- Multiple awards to develop and test high-fidelity computational models, tools, and diagnostics.
- Multiple awards for materials evaluation, optical properties, long-term environmental effects, charging issues, smart adaptive structures.



L'Garde 20-m System Ground Demonstrator

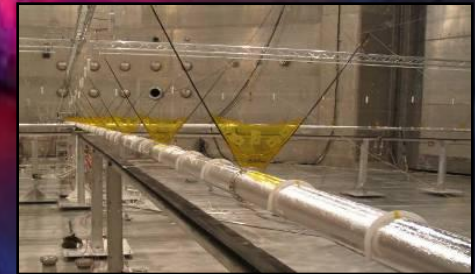
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Sail Membrane



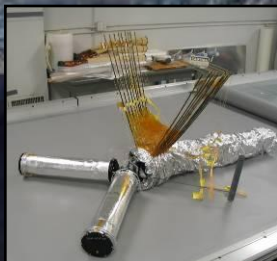
Tip Vane



Inflatable Beams



Tip Mandrel



Vane Mechanism

20-M SGD



Stowed Configuration



Solar Sail Propulsion Space Demonstrated

